EUROPE.

The Future Army of the British Empire.

THE ROYAL WARRANT REGULATING IT.

Premier Gladstone and the Abolition of University Tests.

THE LATE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

Prince Napoleon's Letter Resigning His Seat in Corsica.

HORE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TUILEPIES.

Victor Hugo Again on the Rampage and Garibaldi Cheering Him On.

The steamship City of New York, Captain Jones, from Liverpool November 2, via Queenstown 3d, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with mails

ENGLAND.

The Army of the Future-How New Appointments Are to be Made-Regimental Promotions and Exchanges—How They Are to be

LONDON, NOV. 1, 1871. I enclose you the official documents connected rith the subject of appointments, promotions and exchanges which from this date will affect the British army:-ROYAL WARRANT.

Vioronta R.

Whereas by our warrant of the 20th July, 1871, we deemed it expedient to cancel and determine on and after the 18t day of Nevember in this present year all regulations made by us or any of our royal predecessors, or any officers acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any complissions in our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in way authorizing the purchase, or safe or exchange for money any of such commissions.

issions.

will and pleasure is that the under-menla articles of our warrant of 27th December,
be cancelled accordingly, viz.:—Arti33 (paragraph a), 56 (paragraph a),
nuch of article 40 as relates to regial promotion, articles 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52,
4, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 63, 63, 70, 71,
4, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 89, 21, 83, 83, 87, 88,
6, 91, 92, 93, 102, 109, 259, 261, 967, 963, 989,

shanges:
Our will and pleasure is that this warrant be
established and overed from the ist day of November in this present year, in respect of all matters
herein contained, and that it be construed, administered and interpreted with our said warrant of
17th December, 1870.

-FIRST APPOINTMENTS-SUE-LIEUTENANTS. commission as sub-lieutenant in our army

eay be given:—

(c.) To a successful candidate at a competitive examination in general subjects to be held under such regulations as may be assent from time to time by our Secretary of State.

(b.) To a student from the a niversity of Oxford, Cambridge, Oxford, Cambridge, Darham, London, Fublin, Edinburg, St. And.ews, Gasgow, Aberticen or the Queen's University, Ireland, who has passed "Responsions" at Oxford, the "Frevious Examination" at Cambridge or the corresponding examination at the other sulversities—unuar such regulations with respect to the age and manner of selection of such cambridges as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State.

(c.) To our cadets, styled "Queen's Cadets," to those styled "Indian Cadets" and to our pages of honor. These calets and pages of honor shall case such a qualitying examination in general subjects as may be fixed from time to time by our becreary of State.

y our commanders schief, and who shall easional examination as may be used from our Secretary of State, outs, morter to qualify for the rank of fleu-required to serve satisfactorily for tweets of our regiments, and after such arrice are of non-commissioned offers promoted to

in the case of non-commissioned of ever promoted to be incential to go I rough since a course of study and a such a professional chamination as may be had me to time by our Secretary of State.

The state of the prescribed course of study and self-achieuren ints shall be removed from our service for physical unithess, or if they fail to pass satisfactured in the case of non-commissioned officers promoted to belieurenants, be required to pass the prosident professional state of the state of the provident professional state of the state of their commissioned state of the state of their commissioned state of the state of the

are not quantity.

The proportion of the militaria.

A commission as lieutenant in our army may be given to a lieutenant of one of our regiments of militia under such accutations as to age or otherwise as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State. The officer shal pass a professional examination similar to that which will be regulared of a sub-lieutenant in our army before he receives a seminission as fleutenant.

11.—PROMOTION—LIEUTENANTS.

II.—PROMOTION—LIEUTENANTS.

6. A sub-lieutenant in our army may receive a commission as Lieutenant—
(c.) If he has been promoted to the rank of sub-lentenant from the rank of non-commissioned officer, after a satisfactory service of not less than twelve months as a sub-lieutenant.
(b.) In the case of other sub-lieutenants, after a satisfactory service of not less than twelve months with one of our regments and after having gone through a course of study and pussed a professional examination as laid down in Article 2.

Antice 2

7. A qualified lieutenant shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of captain after two years service in our army, in the case of otheors entering our army a ter the 96th of Angust 1-71, this service shall date from the date of their rouminisions as lieutenants; in the case of other officers from the date of their iras commissions.

8. A qualified captain shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of major aft r six pears' service in our army. In the case of otheorem and the rank of their officers of the rank of their commissions as lieutenants; in the case of other officers from the date of their commissions as lieutenants; in the case of other officers from the date of their commissions.

2. A qualified officer holding the substantive rank of major shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of fleutenant coordinates.

10. Every promotion shall be made upon the recommenda-tion of our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

11. Succession in vacancies shall be regulated as fol-

(a) If a vacancy shall arise— First—By the promotion of an officer to the rack of major Second—By the death of an officer.

Third—By an officer becoming supernumerary under

Third—By an officer becoming supernumerary under stricle \$11, or Position—By an officer being promoted to fill a vacancy in another regiment or corps, the promotions in the several ranks necessary to fill the vacances be the promotions in the several ranks necessary to fill the vacances be otherwise filled, be given to the senior qualitied officer of each lower rank in the regiment or corps, except in the case of prosotion to be fleutenant colonie, in which case the vacance shall be blied by a qualitied officer, to be nelected by our Commander-in-third, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

shall be filled by a qualined officer, to be detected by our formander-in-clusif, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

(a.) If a vacancy shall arise from any other cause it shall be filled by a quantified of our of our army, who shall be selected by our Commander in-Chief, with the approval of our decretary of State.

12. As selection shall be made in succession to any vacancy caused by the retirement of an officer until such retirement shall have been completed and shall have appeared in the London Grat it.

caused by the retrement of an officer until such retirement shall have been completed and shall have appeared in the London Gargie.

18. Officers below the rank of field officer shall not be recommended to us for promotion unless they shall nave previously passed such professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Scoretary of State. Utilicers serving with their regiments at distant foreign stations may be provisionally promoted to vacancies previous to passing such examination; but such promotion shall be cancelled should the officer fail in his examination. Captains now in our service may be appointed majors with sat examination, if specially reported to and approved by our Commander-in-Chief as having proved their efficiency for the rank of major.

14. Licetanants shall be required to pass the professional szamination for the rank of captain within five years from the date of their commission as heutenants, jailing to do which they shall be removed from our service, and may reserve as most exceeding one year's jay, provided that, in mass of exigency, our Secretary of State may enlarge the time allows for their examination. Officers now in our service who received their first commissions before the 20th day of Aurena, 1871, shall not be liable to the provisions of this article.

of Aurust, 1871, shall not be liable to the provisions of this article
article
article
TENANT COLONIL IN A REGIMENT.

15. The appointment of major in a regiment or battalion shall, to the case of officers so appointed after the date of fals warrant, so held in the first instance for five years, the officer being engine for reappointment. If not reappointed a shall receive half pay.

16. The appointment of Beutenant colonel of a regiment or battalion shall, in the case of officers so appointed after the date of this warrant, be held in the first instance for Bye years, and may be renewed if it appear to our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our hercetary of State, that such renewal is desirable for the good of our service. If the officer be not reappointed he shall receive half pay.

17. BOYAL ABILLERY AND ENGINERS.

17. The foregoine articles of this warrant—viz., articles it to 16—shall not apply to our royal articley or royal engineers.

icutemants and leutemants as have passed satisfactorily through a course of surity at our Royal Military College may be promoted to the rank of Beutemant after twelve months' satisfactory service with one o' our regments.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 30th day of October, 1871, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign. By Her Majesty's command.
EDWARD CARDWELL.

Premier Giadstone and the Abolition of Tests-Proposed Royal Commission on the Revenues of Oxford and Cambridge. The Oxford University Ga ette of the 31st ult. contains the following important letter from the Pre-

mier to the Vice Chancellor on this subject: mier to the Vice Chancellor on this subject:—

ID DOWNING STREET, Oct 24, 1871.

VERY REVEREND SIZ—I have the honor to acquaint you that during the discussions of the current year upon the University rets act the advisers of the Crown made known to Parliament their ornion toat a complete inquiry ought to be instituted by a commission for the purpose into the revenues and property of the two diversities of Oxford and Cambridge, and their intention to take steps with a view to the early appointment of such a commission.

On the one hand, it appeared to be undemable that the information to be sought through such a commission would be of great interest and value to the public and to Parliament, as well as to the members of the two disquished bodies themselves. On the other hand, the government bore in mind that is had not been in the power of the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry, appointed more than twenty years ago, to present such information in a complete form, even at the period of their investigation; while the time which has interuenced most have greatly altered the facts of the case in a variety of material purit-

I refer to the precedent solely as bearing upon the choice to be made between proceeding by statute, on the one hand, and inviting the free co-operation of the universities and colleges on the other.

With regard to the scope of the inquiry which has been mentioned in Perliament, it ought in our view to embasse the follest information respecting all matters of fact council to the college of th

On the 31st ult. Captain H. A. Angell, of the ship Collingrose, bound to Australia, was brought forward by the defendants, and privately examined

before Master Airey, at the offices of the Common Pleas, Chancery lane, London.

Mr. Sergeant BALLANTINE, who appeared on behalf of the claimant, said that as the proceedings at these examinations had somehow or other cozed out and cotained publicity in the daily papers he

these examinations had somehow or other cozed ont and obtained publicity in the daily papers he thought it better that reporters should be permitted to be present on this occasion, in order that a correct report might be given.

Mr. Hawkins, q. C., on the part of the defendant, was understood to other some objection, and Mr. Sergeau Ballantines then said that the one reporter present had better reture, because publication of the facts without couse, it would amount to a contempt of Court. He wished it to be understood, however, that, as far as the claimant's case was concerned, they desired that every publicity should be given.

Mr. Hawkins—If I were to state what is passing in my mind, though it would not be uncomplimentary to you, it might be to other people. I therefore cannot state it just now, though I do not desire that the evidence should now be published.

Mr. Sergeant ballantins—I am sure you have no motive in the matter; but we know that the reports of these things have created a great deal of interest whenever they have appeared before the public, and I think a perfectly correct report is much better than a garned one.

Mr. Hawkins—So think I.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantins—I must admit that the objection came from our side originally; but when the matter was brought to my attention I felt that publicity was desirable rather than to be avoided.

The legal gendlemen then consulted, and the reporter was intermed that facilities would in due time be given for the publication of the evidence.

ROME.

The Papal Allocation in the Secret Consistory

at the Varients.

Rome. Oct. 29, 1871.

The following is a translation of the Allocution delivered on the 27th inst. in the secret consistory, delivered on the 27th inst, in the secret consistory, which was held in the Vatican:—
VENERABLE SETTHER—We have called together your venerable college without the solemnity of the accustomed ceremonies, in order to acquaint you, having regard to the gravity of the master, with what we have deprod with a

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon's Letter Resigning Ills Sent as a Member of the Council General of

eon announces that he has resigned his scat as a member of the Council General of Corsica. It is

election of the President and secreturies and the validation of my election. Satisfied at having put an end de fact, to my exile, it cannot be my desire that my name, which must be a pleatic of order and union, should become a cause of sterile disputes in the council. I have, therefore, the honor of sending you my resignation. I am, acc.

MAPOLEON (Jerome).

Protest of the Council Generals of Corsica Against What They Consider an Arbitrary

Preceeding.
The Corsican episode seems to have come to an end, and the Bonapartist faction there cannot be congratulated on their political debut. It is said that they adopted the policy of retiring because they were afraid if they stayed in the Council they might be the means of exciting disturbances which might give the government an excuse for interupon the success of which they have set their hearts. At all events, this is the mild effusion by which they justify that apparently most impolitic

which they justify that apparently most impolitic act:—

PROTEST.

The undersigned, members of the Council General of Corsica, considering the exceptionale measures which cave been adopted un er pretext of insuring tranquility in the department; considering especially the despaten of an Extraordinary Commissioner with unlimited powers; that it is a matter of notoriety that such throy claims to have the right of dissolving the Council General, a right which the law does not confer upon him (ritche 25); considering that the most perfect tranquility exists in this department, that the most perfect tranquility exists in this department, that the most perfect tranquility exists in this department, that the most perfect tranquility exists in this department, that the most perfect tranquility exists in this department, that the most perfect from the object to intunidate the Council General—that, in fact, the Commissioner has summoned several of its members and has declared to different persons that he was instructed to watch coasely the acts of the Council General, and to dissolve it in the event of Prince Napoleon's election being confirmed; considering that the language and conduct of the Extraordinary Commissioner have produced a great impression upon the members of the Council General, that they facts are publicly notorious, not only in the Council General, put throughout the town of Ajaccio; considering that these acts are of a most grave claracter, that they may prejudicially affect the public peace and that they may prejudicially affect the public peace and that they may prejudicially affect the public peace and that they appear to be the result of a system of provocation, initial ation and corruption which it is important to put an end to, the undersigned protest against the presence and that they appear to be the result of this deporable state of sflarm, which, if continued, may give rise to deplet a conflict.

The document is algred by eighteen members of the Council. Prince Nanologies proved the conflict.

Extracted from the Tuileries.
The Paris journals continue to publish papers which they state have been taken from the Tuit-eries. The documents published are not State papers, but the private property of the imperial family. The following extracts are the Temps' re-

pers, but the private property of the imperial family. The foliowing extracts are the Temps' resumed of them:—

Among the documents published there is a somewhat interesting correspondence between Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, at the epoch of Garibain's expedition against home and the ariair of Mentana. These letters establish the fact that at the time they were written the relations between the governments of France and Italy were straines and of a most delicate nature. They also prove that the Kmperor was quite serious in his proposition to call together a turopean Congress for the definitive settlement of the Roman question. It will be remembered that the suggestion was void of effect, foreign Powers declining generally to send representatives to the connects. Home rather curious dats are likewise furnished concerning the relations of France with termany. In the first place there is a letter addressed to Napoleon III. by a certain kir. Curits (evidently an Englishman), concerning the amount of encouragement by suovenions it would be advisable to give to journalists in Rhesian Frussia and the Falatanate; it is dated look, it was no doubt intended to work upon the opinions and sympathies of the inhabitants of those countries. The hope appears to have Leen enteretrained of inducing the people to demand on their own account ameration to the Franch empire. However absurdly hazardous such has attempt now appears, there exists not the slightest doubt that the idea was enterlanded and acted upon. These projects of agrandizement, so frequently published correspone as entidently exposed by the already published correspone as entidently exposed by the already passed both before and, mostalety after the overthrow of end Froncer will striking the following letter from General Froncer's the foreign to of Fronce in the striking the following lette

the conquerors at any rate, such is the genera the conquerors; at any rate, such is the genera n. I think that I cannot do better, in order to clea-noint, than to cite—instead of my own personal im-point, than to cite—instead of my own personal im-support of the control of the control of the control of the authorities of the control of the contro

Victor Huge again on the Rampage. The Rappel, which made its reappearance on article from M. Victor Hugo, couched in rather rhapsodical phraseology. In it he observes:-

The Rappel publishes the following letter from

ALHOST A CATASTROPHE.

Hodson River Railroad.

To the gory catalogue of horrors, for the most part ference of railroad corporations, another tercame near being added rible catastrophe' tory lesson so fearfully inculcated at New Hamburg, regarding the general insecurity of tracks laid on ordinary trestle work, a similar trap on the same road was prevented, as though by a miracle, from proving the sudden destruction of scores of unsuspecting human beings.

As the special train which left Yonkers, West-

chester county, at ten o'clock on the morning indicated, in charge of Conductor John Clueit, was moving towards the city, after stopping at Spuyten Duyen station, it had not proceeded further on the trestle work than a few feet south of the draw-bridge when the three rear cars "jumped" the track. Fortunately, the train had not attained a rapid speed, and the englineer, after twice blowing "down brakes," applied his "patents" just in time to prevent the tottering cars from tilting over into eignteen or twenty feet of water. During the few moments in which the uncontrolled cars were swaying from side to side and alternately crashing through the fruit the which support the rails, a scene of wild consternation took place among the afrighted passengers, who believed that their hour had come, especially when they saw Thomas Keele, one of the brakemen, jump from his post into the Budson River. None of the passengers, however, followed the example of Keele, who saved himself by swimming ashore. The accident occasioned a serious delay to the travelling bubble, and workmen were engaged at a late hour last evening endeavoring to extincate the erratic cars from the damaged trestie work. Had the train been running at full speed when the casualty occurred the interposition of Divine Providence alone could have averted an appailing calamity. trestle work than a few feet south of the draw-

PATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAM-

bar, going eastward, yesterday, Mr. Miller, the sec-ond engineer, was thrown by a lurch of the boat among the machinery. The lever hit him on the among the machinery. The lever hit him on the head and he was instantly killed. The boat was stopped and information of the sad event was sent to the company's offices in Broadway. A steamer was instantly chartered and his remains were brought to pier 47, the National Steamship Company's pier, whence the remains will be taken for Christian burial. Mr. Millet was a young man, about twenty-eight years of age, and greatly respected,

MURDER AT JAMAICA.

Yesterday morning a quarrel took place between two German laborers in the employ of Abraham De Bevoise, in Jamaica. They resorted to blows, when one of them, who is known only by the name of George, drew a large knile from its speath on the stable wall and stabbed his adversary, Authory Zeiger, in the left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The villain has escaped.

THE LATE MR. HERBICK.

THE LATE MR. HEREICK.

At the opening session of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the members of the New York Stock Exchange have learned with the deepest sorrow of the sudden death of Marqua A. Herrick, one of their number; and whereas they desire to give an expression of their appreciation of the integrity and uprightness of the character of the deceased, it is hereby
Resolved. That in the death of Mr. Herrick this Board has lost one of its most faithful, active and waited members, one who combined in a rare degree faithfulness towards his principles in the execution of the responsible trusts condided to him and honor towards his fellow members with whom he

deall.

Pesolved, That we tender to the family of the decassed our sympathy in their bereavement, and direct these resolutions to be spread upon the records of the Board and a copy to be furnished by the Becrotary to the wife of the decased.

Resolved, That to enable the members of the Board to attend the funeral, and as a token of respect to his memory, the call of stocks to-morrow morning be omitted.

E. Y. WHIFE.

J. D. PRINGE.

GEORGE W. KLY.

LOOK ABROAD.

European Rivals of the New York Ring.

More Deprayed Cities than Gotham-Venality in America Municipal, in Europe National-\$500,000,000 of Annual Frauds Some Truths for General Information-Smuggling in England Rottenness in France and Russia-How Ministers Obtain Chateaus-Why Mountains of Debt Oppress the Continent.

Modern moralists have been fond of pointing to New York as the most politically deprayed city of the world. Hank smith, Bill Tweed, Dick Connolly, Ben Manierre, P. B. Sweeny, Tom Murphy, Ingerart, and their achievements as a part of that political science which, among other iniquities, has flourished upon the Seven Hills. Yet, lest their

their statues may be neglected in the coming ages; for they have competitors for celebrity and rivals in drawing upon the public funds without depositing

any adequate receipts therefor. It makes little dif-ference whether leeches suck the vitality of Paris, d from an industry which has been cos zed by steam and electricity, and all are equally cipal or State corruption; because, in this day, cities depend upon cities and nations upon nations.

Having stated this general truth it only remains to be shown that a greedler peculation exists in Europe than America, and that there are worse cities than New York. At the outset, it should be sed that the corruption of New York is almost trictly municipal, while that of European cities is national. If there were A CAPITAL IN EUROPE

half-grown like New York, with 150 lateral streets averaging more than two miles in length, with sewerage to construct, gas mains to lay, streets to cut through and bridges to build; new docks, public buildings and systems of intercommunication to provide, and habitations for a prospective populaion of two millions in the minds of a regiment of builders, it is probable that municipal peculation vould be quite as enormous as in New York. Nev Paris and the name of Baron Haussmann are so compounded that New York municipal corruption is very effeminate indeed. ever, let us examine a few Continental traditions. During more than a year's travel abroad I have buring more than a year's travel abroad I have seldom heard a subject as closely discussed as the tendency of European officials to see only through the medium of Napoteons d'or. A cosey little diner contributes to liberal disclosures of the honey-combed rottenness which extends from John o'Groat's to the Chinese wall. In the first place the men who corrupt officials are those who wish money or induence. In Europe these may be divided as follows:—

EUROPEAN JOBS AND JOBBERS.

First—Those who have valuable and perfected inventions irready in the market for which they would secure governmental patronage and approval.

Second—Those who have guts, weapons and all sorts of learned two rities aring machinery to introduce.

Third—Those who would like to build a railrond or a pridge, dig a canal or pierce a mountain.

Fig. 18—Neu desiring concessions of every character.

ruse Those who employ countries, fee servants, bribe comestics, cultivate railway con and coco rage the increase of general panperism by ing sous to those who solicit on the highways.

How the those who solicit on the highways.

How the fullnot is none.

Such, in short, are the classes who have reduced one that is short, are the classes who have reduced his one that a young husband cannot only his importing wife a new waterfact without at least disposing of three commissions. As commercial transaction can operate unless you pay the commission, whe fee," the brite, or something out of good feeling. If you happen to be a man of generous instancts your fiberality to domestics, coachinen and porters will often exceed your indebuchess to your host. It is from this apparently insignificant system that the larger and more whotesale custom of accepting gratuaties has come. independiness to your nost. It is from this apparently insignificant system that the larger and more wholesale custom of accepting gratuities has come. The war Minister is only a wholesale merchant in the same commodity as the chy de gare. Both are procurers, and both realize profits commensurate with their positions. In this connection I writa, no shander week I say that many Americans who reside in Europe, with inherent dispositions for gain, are fond of introducing their ireship arrived countrient in the interest of goods, which of course receive fulsome recommendation. There our Irlends in a day or two after "CALL ANOUND," as the expression goes, and take away a liberal commission. There are those in the business who practise this commerce openly. Such are honorable mea. But ladies, who know a nice place to buy furs and laces; gentlemen who are acquainted with obscure tailors, who are set forth as "not a very swell" situation, you understant, but an ad-

obsore tailors, who are set forth as "not a vewel" situation, you understan!, but an mirable fit, first class goods patronized by the o Faris" these should be disposed of with a jour. I only refer to the fever of Americans type of the whole Continental contagion. The deute, as all travellers know, is an abominate

type of the whole Continental contagion. The epidemic, as all travellers know, is an abomination, and it has more phases than the moon. I have been travelling with a friend, who has on principle declined to subsidize famine-stricken servants, possessed of connectable bank betances, and his political economy has proved personal and humanitarian as well.

In conversation with many hotel waiters and chambermants i find that they nearly all have deposits varying from 500 to 20,000 francs. These very people, be it known, generally rise to be proprietors of restaurants cafes and hotels. This, as the reader will readily perceive, is not the product of honest industry. Even in corrupt America, of which we near so much, mere waiters never occome rich. Stewards in the finest clubs live on salaries, and pour borres are producted on pair of dismissal.

Thus, beginning at the bottom round of commerce in Europe—in menial life—we find a state of affairs that has no branch in America.

Going UP THE LADDER,

round on round, notel portiers, ratiread conductors and peripatence information tenders, to say nothing of a whose nationality known as checkurer of including of a whose nationality known as checkurer of including, are robust flustrations. The most genite and kindly and self-denying gentle and whom I have ever met have been those of greatsympathy, even of tender eloquence, for the United States. Upon getting out at a station, however, one finds that their democracy extends to an equalization of what money there may remain in common. An American who had travelled somewhat, upon being applied to in this manner, not long since, inquired "if the party considered the undersigned a fast," whereupon the copyersation turned upon the cultivation of fish. But these are only harmless forms of a serious evil, and are so manifold an amusing that they even apply to some of the worst iniquities on the Continent. In general, therefore, the spontaneous top/caeur should revoluted the will be perceived that corruption comes a great deal from

joled by personal or hational flattery, for it is always expensive if always graceful. From what I have stated it will be perceived that corruption comes a great deal from international travel, and because religious from Bankhufter and religious from Bankhufter and religious from Bankhufter and religious from Bankhufter and travel in fine style, with handsome bays, in the best carriages. These instances do not show that America is virtuous and Europe venal, but that the direction of what is called "bearing" is a straighter and cleater wathematical inter than on the other side of the Atlantic. This, then, is but a symptom of what I am prepared to assert exists at the great capitals and the proudest courts. Pecuation in this regard does not flame out in Europe is it does in America, because here there is not a free press, a bold press, which dare expose the villanles which have so long formed a unity as compact and insatiable as German unity, or any other unity. At only one time—and that during the first siege of Paris, and, subsequently, under the Commune—has Europe been startled by revelations which held up the honorable Marshals of France as public plunderers and the late Duke de Morny as a man who went to Mexico that he might build mole Trouviller. As long as type can be found in America and paper can be manufactured there is no danger of the nation corroding into the decayed financial condition of Europe. It is only, therefore, from the candor of a rich dinner and good wines that one can ascertain how the ministers are approached and fresh wates become the property of a State.

This is The Manker.

John Doe has a gun to sell. It is of a new pattern, simple enough in construction, first rapidly, is really a mentorious piece of mechanism. Doe goes up to see the War Minister, Count Cadeau. "If," says Doe, "you find my gun acceptable I am not a mean man." Count Cadeau understands, "Yes, mon cher Monsieur, you shall have a trial." Very well. The trial comes of. An artillery captain or a cayarry officer is on hand

on. The truth is that co

does not escape the scenrge. Negetiations are now going on for the purchase of several works of mechanism known to the world. I cannot mention them, but those who have charge of the business assure me that the merits of the articles do not enter into the bargain. It is how much the owner will receive, then now much the owner will give to the purchasing minister and more than a dozen middlemen, and in this way governments have been saddled with unwieldy machines and peculaters impoverish the State, and newspapers often profit by the transaction. Did a pacer in Vienna (the New Price Press) receive 400,000 thalers for its influence at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war?

out of ten experienced gentlemen have told me that the check or roll of note: changes ownership. If by a miracle the tempetation should be resisted, it is considered that the minister has succred at the denominations of the currency therein contained. No contractor treats with Russia on other principles, not withstanding M. Catacty's professions of samily purity. Thus great men here like

TWEED AND COMPANT,

must be fed, not upon corned beef and cabbage, but upon choice birds, old wines and in chateaus, with the cloth hald on tables of presention. I have been told of a clerk in the Finance lepartment who has just left office. He had a salary of 1,500 roubles a year. To-day, ignoring all martial ties, he sustains an expensive woman and votes himself a personal budget of 150,000 roubles a year.

HOW AROUT RESILAND?

In general, and of other countries, it may be said that England is somewhat sestered with sunggiers and officials who have a certain liking for the pence, though in pounds stering they have few opportunities to satisfy their greed, because Englishmen are conscientious when it comes to large sums. NORTHS termany

is the most conspicuously honest country of all, even with Strausberg and those who nold bonds growing out of his contracts.

AUSTRIA

is like France, and will be as long as the Hapsburg

is like France, and will be as long as the Hapsburgs rule her.

Victor Emmanuci has never been accused of financial dishonesty; out as lor Turkey, Egypt, Spain and the other nations with budgets at all the one system prevalis—that is, 'See jour mán.'

EUROPEAN CORBUPTION GENERAL.

Rome is a grand ruin from which to survey the wreck that the peculators of Europe are preparing for their individual civilitations. It was here that the system of lecching and of stealing was elaborately tried, and it is acre that one ands the ultimate cost of such a school of pusho morality. France has recently paid for the endorsement which she put on the back of Napoleon's check as Russia paid her own in the Crimean war. Other nations must come to the same igner, because they have undertaken the same liabilities: but the general philosopher should remember that in America the crime is yet municipal and that a heary demonstration has taken it in hand. Now does American corruption paic before European penality when it is considered that the annual their from the treasuries of Europe exceeds \$500,000,000! No one can detend "the Ring," but no one should despair of its inquittes. In Europe corruption is universal; in America exceptional.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CURE OF INEBRIATES.

Second Annual Convention-Address by Dr. Worse than Yellow Fever or Malipox. About a year ago a number of gentlen terested in the reclamation of inspriates and attaches of institutions founded for that purpose Association and organized what is styled American Association for the Cure of the State Inebriate Asylum, being chosen President and Dr. Joseph Parish, President of the Sanitarium

the inebriates of the country, how best to reck

them and to consider what legislation shou

At noon yesterday the second annual Convention of the association was called to order by plained the organization of the association and congratulated the delegates upon its him the subject of the reclamation of the inebriate was the great subject of the day. It was one deserving of profound attention and effort. The result of his observations, he said, was one that ournt to come under the notice of the medical plotesion and secure their carnest support. Inebriety, he felt, was as much a disease as scarlating or smallpox. He believed it to be the duty of the association first to look well to the status of the inebrate; second, to consider what can be done in order to remove or paintic this, he mightest of all evils God ever tolerated upon the earth. Yellow fever was as harmless as a dove compared with incoriety. Thirty-three and a third per cent of all deaths in this city were the direct or indirect results of the use of alcohol, and in the last thirty-eight years 130,000 persons in this city had died from its use, either by themselves or by their parents.

The Secretary called the roll when the following deligates responded:

Wilard Parker, M. D., President.
Joseph Parish, M. D., Secretary, President of the
Sanitarium, Media, Pa.

T. L. Mason, M. D., Consulting Physician Kings
Conny, Implicited Home.

County inseriales' Home.
Carcy B. Gamble, M. D., Maryland Institutes' Asylum, Saltimore.
Captain E. Richardson, Kings County Inseriales' Home.
William C. Lawrence, Superintendent Washingtonian Home, Boston.
George Burr, M. D., Trustee New York State Inseriale Asylum.
Citis Ciapp, President Washingtonian Home, Boston.
William C. Wey, M. D., New York State Asylum.
Rev. John Willetts, Superintendent Kings County Inseriales' Home, and
Dr. D. L. Dodge, M. D., Superintendent New York State Asylum.
A long communication was read from Hon. Donald Dailymple, of England, treating of the subject, and suggesting that massimidh as there are no such institutions in Great Britain it would be any sable for some of the workers in this country to appear before a commutate of the House of Commons and urge the claims of insornates,
Aletter from Dr. Harris, Inspector of Prisons, declared, after visiting fifty-six prisons in this State, he found that seventy-lave per cent of all crime was traceable to the see of intox cating Iquors.
Dr. Wey, Mr. Chapp and Dr. Mason were appointed a committee on business.
The committee reported the following papers, Which were read:—

First—"Report of the Maryland Inebriates' Asylum.

The committee reported the following papers, which were read:—

First—"Report of the Maryland Inebriates' Asjalum," by Dr. Gamble.

Scond—"Report of the Superintendent of the Inebriates' Home, Kings County," by Rev. John Wiletts.

Third—"The Social Side of Temperance Reform," by a patient at the New York Asjam, Binghamton, Fourth—"Inebriety by Inheritance," by W. C. Wey, M. D.

Fifth—"Temperance and Intemperance: the Disease and its Remedies," by Otto Clapp.

Sizth—"On the Pathology of Inebriates," by George Barr, M. D.

Seventh—"Classification of Inebriates," by Joseph Parish.

Sepenth—"Classification of Inebriates," by John Sepenth—"Experience at the Washingtonian Home, Boston," by William C. Lawrence.

Ninth—"State or Public Incurrate Asylums: Their Superiority Over Smaller or Private Institutions," by Dr. L. G. Dodge.

The Convention then adjourned until to-day.

BREAKPAST TO THE BISHOP OF LICE FIELD, ENGLAND.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield was entertained at Delmonico's yesterday morning, when a breakfast was given by the clergy of this diocese attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church. Among those present were the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bisl New York; Rev. Drs. Montgomery, Cook, Morgan, Dix, Viaton, Hatght, and William P. Morgan. There Dix, Vinton, Haight, and William P. Morgan. There were also E. W. Washourn, R. S. Howland, Edward Haight, William H. Guton, G. M. Miller and others. After the table cover had been removed the Bisnop of New York made a few remarks in reference to the object for which their guest had crossed the Atlantic, and spoke in warm terms of the feelings of brotherly regard existing between the English and American clerky. The bishop of Lichfield replied in a long address, thanking them in the name of his fellow workers for the honors tendered to him and them, and said that so long as the good feeling remained between the Churches they must go on and prosper. The guests were together for upwards of two hours.

THE STRUMPELS BUICIDE.

Yesterday morning Coroner Schirmer held an inquest in the case of Frederick Strumtels, the German, fifty years of age, who committed suicide by taking prussic acid, as reported in the Herallo of Monday. Deceased had been reduced from wealth to poverty, besides which he had domestic dimiculties of a serious nature. The loss of iriends and money grove him to dissipation and desperation, and life ceased to have further charms for him, and hence the swallowing of the fatal draught. Several withcases were examined and the above faces clicited. It could not be ascertained where deceased obtained the polson, Deputy Coroner Cusiman, who made a post-inortem examination on the body, found the atomach intensely congested and emitting strong odors of hydrocyanic acid. That polson, in the doctor's opinion, was the cause of death. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict to that effect. Yesterday morning Cotoner Schirmer held an in-